

# THE JOURNAL.

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## GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1850.

Judge Chaney has been elected in Fairfield county, a member of the Constitutional Convention, in place of Robertson, declined. The Gazette thinks it a change for the better. It could hardly be worse.

JACKSON COUNTY.—The population of this county is 12,825. The Standard thinks there are within the old boundaries of the county 15,000. In 1840 the population was 9744.

Mr. T. R. Mathews, Deputy Marshal of Jackson county, furnishes the Standard with the names of 30 persons who have contributed \$1 each to the erection of the Washington Monument.

There are ten flat boats, loaded with canal coal, from Kanawha, lying at our wharf. The coal is intended for the New Orleans market.

Those desiring to subscribe to the American Art Union should do so at once. The inducements are greater this year than any previous year.—Subscriptions will be forwarded by Simeon Nash.

The Nashville Convention met, agreeable to adjournment, on the 11th inst. Several Southern States are represented. The action of this body of Southern fanatics creates little or no interest, and the result of their labors will be but little regarded.

Senator Foote is stumping Missouri in behalf of the Union. At some places he is received with public demonstrations of honor and approbation, while at others he is very coolly received, and even hung in effigy.

The population of Cincinnati proper is about 120,000; of Fulton, Spencer, and Storrs, in the suburbs, about 8,000; and of Newport and Covington, on the Kentucky side, over 15,000; being an increase in the same places since 1840 of 90,000, or a ratio of 165 per cent.

The steamer Franklin, of the new line of steamers running between New York and Havre, arrived in New York on the 16th. She sailed from Havre on the 1st. She brings intelligence one day later than the Cambria, but of little interest.

There were five feet eight inches water in the channel at Pittsburgh, on Monday, and falling. Weather clear and cold.

The cholera has reached the West Indies again, and several deaths have occurred at Kingston and Port Royal, on the Island of Jamaica.

RAILROADS.—The whole line of Railroad from Columbus to Zanesville is under contract. The Cleveland and Columbus road will be completed this winter. All the iron for the road has been shipped.

AN OLD PAPER.—The Scioto Gazette issued its first number March 29th, 1800, fifty years and seven months ago, and not a week has passed, since the first paper appeared, without an issue.—It is thus stated in the Gazette of the 8th inst.

U. S. SENATE.—The Whigs lose Senators in New Jersey, Delaware and North Carolina, and probably in Massachusetts; (this last the unkindest cut of all) they gain one in New York and perhaps Missouri. Other States which elect Senators the coming winter stand as heretofore, we believe.

DEDICATION.—We are requested to state that Mount Zion Chapel, a new Methodist church on the farm of Michael Womeldorf, four miles from town, will be dedicated on Sunday, the 1st of December. The services will commence on the Saturday previous, at 11 A. M., and the dedication sermon will be preached at 11 A. M. on Sunday by the Elder.

Bennett, of the New York Herald, was knocked down and horse-whipped in the streets of New York, the other day, by Graham, the defeated democratic candidate for District Attorney.

Hunt's (Whig) official majority for Governor is 270. The Congressional delegation is equally divided, 17 to 17, counting Preston King among the opposition. The legislature is strongly Whig.

MASSACHUSETTS.—No choice of Governor by the people. The opposition (Locos and Free Soilers) have a majority in the State Senate which elects the Governor on the failure of any candidate to receive a majority of all votes cast. Bad chance for Briggs, although he receives some 17,000 votes more than the Loco, and 23,000 more than the Free Soil candidate. The opposition have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. In the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Congressional Districts, no choice.

DELAWARE.—Ross, Loco, is elected Governor by 36 majority. Riddle, Loco, elected to Congress by 300 majority. The Locofocos have a majority of two-thirds of the Legislature.

ILLINOIS.—The Whigs elect only one member of Congress. Yates in the Springfield district.

MICHIGAN.—Penniman, Conger, and Williams, Whigs, are elected to Congress.

WISCONSIN.—Charles Durkee is elected to Congress in the first district. In the second district, Eastman, Democrat, is elected. In the third, Gov. Doty is re-elected over the regular Locofoco candidate. In the Legislature the Locos have 20 majority on joint ballot, and a U. S. Senator is to be elected in the place of Dodge.

NEW JERSEY.—The Locos have elected 4 members of Congress and the Whigs 1. The Democratic candidate for Governor is elected, and the Legislature is Democratic in both branches. A United States Senator is to be elected.

Mr. CLAY made a speech on Monday before the Legislature of Kentucky. We were in the telegraph office here Tuesday evening, and the speech complete was being transmitted from the Frankfort office to the different stations from Louisville to Pittsburgh. The speech would fill some six or seven columns of the Journal.

ANOTHER.—Mr. Benton has addressed the people of St. Louis the other day. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

He gave a history of the proceedings of the late session of Congress, and with signal effrontery charged Mr. Clay with being the principal cause of the delay attending the settlement of the exciting questions. His reflections upon Mr. Clay, says the Republican, were gross personalities, and in the worst possible taste—evinced an envious malignity, unworthy his station and honorable to neither his head or his heart.

He complimented the Northern members of Congress, asserting that all of these were friendly to the South—firm supporters of the Union, &c. He denounced the "Omni-bus Bill," and glorified himself in having defeated it. He eulogized Gen. Taylor, and alluded to his friendly offices towards Fremont.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamers Cincinnati, Buckeye State, Keystone State, Messenger No. 2, Brilliant, and Hermann for late papers.

Mr. Geo. Barth and C. R. Sterne-man will accept of our thanks for late Cincinnati and Pittsburgh papers.

Those wishing likenesses must embrace the present opportunity, as Mr. STOFFER, the Daguerrian Artist, will remain among us but for one week longer. He is in possession of the very latest improvements, and his pictures are decidedly the best ever taken in this place.

OYSTERS.—It is not generally known in this community that Oysters can be brought to this section of country perfectly fresh, and to all those who doubt it we say call at Mr. HENRY VERNIER's, who has just received a fine lot direct from Baltimore, which we can recommend as being perfectly fresh, for we have tried 'em.

LADIES' SCHOOL.—We ask attention to the notice of the Committee on the part of the Lyceum, for establishing a Female School. The Lyceum Hall will be arranged with reference to the School.

Jenny Lind closes her concert in New York on the 22d; will sing in Philadelphia on the 25th, 26th, and 27th; then proceed south and west.

F. Mathers has just received his second supply of stoves, and housekeepers would do well to give him a call.

Ex Governor Ford died at his residence in Peoria, Ill., on the 4th inst.

A telegraph line is being constructed from Zanesville through McConnellsville to Marietta.

We conferred last evening with a gentleman who was a passenger on the Clipper No. 2 on her last upward trip, and from him we learn the following particulars with regard to the outrage, a brief account of which has already been published:

The Clipper left the wharf at this city at her usual hour, 11 A. M., last Monday. Before she had got past the Water Works, the attention of the cabin passengers was arrested by a succession of confused cries or shrieks from the deck below. On inquiry being made as to the cause, it was ascertained that six men among the deck passengers had been severely lashed. It appears that a gang of bullies had taken a deck passage on the Clipper—among whom were the notorious Bill Kane from Pittsburgh, John Yager, and three others, whose names our informant did not learn.

The boat had hardly got under way before one of them began to make advances to a German woman on board. The woman to escape his persecutions, fled. The man still continued to annoy her, one of the passengers expostulated with him on his conduct, and endeavored to persuade him to desist. In answer to his appeal he received several severe cuts with a bowie knife. A passenger who was in his berth and saw the outrage, told the bully he "had better let that young man alone—he was a peaceable man." He was answered, "what is that to you? Do you take any interest in this matter?" They immediately dragged him from his berth, stabbed him in the side, and inflicted three savage cuts upon his face. All who attempted to interfere shared the same fate, until six of the deck passengers were severely wounded, and the remainder completely overpowered by the recklessness of the desperadoes.

The wounded men were taken to the cabin and their injuries examined by Dr. Patrick, of Charleston Va., who fortunately happened to be on board, and who did everything that kindness and skill could accomplish to relieve the sufferers. The one most injured it was found had received a deep stab in the left side just above the hip. He was the third or fourth stabbed. It was thought his wound was mortal. Another was badly stabbed in the back while endeavoring to escape. He was severely, though not dangerously hurt. His wound bled profusely. The third of those most hurt, was the man who was dragged from his berth and stabbed once in the side, and cut three times in the face. The other three, though much slashed, were not so badly hurt, but were able to walk about.

On discovering the extent of the outrage that had been perpetrated, some of the passengers endeavored to persuade the Captain to return to Cincinnati, and deliver the ruffians up to the city authorities. The Captain replied that the passengers were anxious to get on, and he was unwilling to return unless it was the general wish. A suggestion was then made to secure the desperadoes; but as their number was not known, and as there were no arms on board, the crew felt a strong disinclination to encounter them.

The boat was landed at the upper part of Fulton, and the captain went ashore for an officer. No officer could be found. They tell of a certain constable there who was found, but who after hearing what was expected of him, would not acknowledge that he was an officer. While the boat was at Fulton all of the band except Yager went ashore.

When the boat started again, they were prevented from coming on board, and were consequently left behind.

At Richmond, the captain again landed, and proceeded to a magistrate, who at once took hold of the business with a good deal of energy and spirit. He issued a warrant for the arrest of Yager, and deputed two constables to go on board the Clipper and execute it.

The constables—two resolute men—found Yager in his berth, and immediately took him into custody, before he had time to prepare for resistance. He endeavored to shake the officers off—but they were too much for him. He remarked to them that "it was not him that struck for when he struck he generally did the business." They found upon his person two dirk knives—a bowie knife—and a pistol. It is said there was blood upon one of the knives.

Yager was carried before the magistrate, and the depositions of those who saw the assault were taken. Afterwards he was brought on board again, and confronted with the wounded men, one of whom stated that Yager was the man who stabbed him.

Yager is described as a fine looking young man, about twenty-five years of age, brown hair—rather stout built—and as exhibiting in his appearance but little of that desperate spirit that marked his character on this occasion. He is now in jail at Richmond awaiting his trial. Kane and his associates are still at large.

Such are the particulars of this bloody assault—occurring at mid-day—on one of our public conveyances—and directly opposite the

most public part of our city—and yet all the perpetrators but one, are now at large. It strikes us that if ever there was a case that should rouse the authorities to action and put the police upon their utmost vigilance, it is this. What makes the outrage more gross, is that it was wholly unprovoked by hostile word or deed. No violence—no forcible opposition—nothing but friendly persuasion was used to dissuade these men from their purpose, and provoke the terrible onslaught that ensued.

Cin. Enquirer.

The Gallipolis Journal is out in favor of SAMUEL F. VINTON for United States Senator. Mr. Vinton would do honor to any station in which he may be placed, and if the Legislature want a candidate who is always reliable and always right, they need go no further. We hazard nothing in saying that no public man of the age has served so long in Congress with the same consistency of views as has Mr. Vinton. He has always been safe, discreet, able and efficient. There is no blot in his political history, and if there is a man in Ohio deserving of the confidence of the people of the State, that man is SAMUEL F. VINTON. Again, if any section of the State is entitled to the Senator, it is the "old 12th legion." For a quarter of a century she has been Whig, year after year. So certain as the 2d Tuesday of October comes round—as certain is the 12th District Whig. Never at any time has she faltered, and never has she before asked for Governor, Senator, or anything else. It would be but justice should her claims now be considered.—Meigs Co. Tel.

U. S. SENATOR.—Among the names suggested as candidates for whig support as U. S. Senator, we are glad to notice that of SAMUEL F. VINTON. He is more than "a head and shoulders taller" than any other man named in connection with the office—except the two Toms. No man in Ohio has had more experience in public life than Samuel F. Vinton. No member of the House from Ohio has reflected as much credit upon the State, or made himself as useful to the country, as Mr. Vinton. Place him in the Senate, and there is no man in that body of able and distinguished men, who will be listened to with greater respect, or whose counsels will have greater influence.—Marietta Intel.

WHIG SENATORIAL CANDIDATES. There will be no lack of whig candidates for U. S. Senator this winter. Johnston, of Yaller creek notoriety, the great defeated, has been brought forward by some of his friends. Ewing and Corwin, are of course on hand. The reserve claims the honor, so do the Free Soilers. The Gallipolis Journal comes out for Mr. Vinton. And if we must have a whig, there is none we should prefer before him. If the democrats can do nothing, they will be very attentive spectators.

Ports. Dis. Dem.

STEAMBOAT FRACAS AT LOUISVILLE. The Journal, of Thursday, gives the following version of the fracas on the steamer Chas. Hammond, at Louisville:

Quite a rumpus occurred at the wharf yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, between the officers and some of the crew of the steamer Chas. Hammond. The story of the men is that they refused to help unload the boat until they got their breakfast, giving as a reason that they had been working all night without getting anything to eat. The mate resorted to force, and beat several of the men brutally with a slung-shot. The captain then drew a pistol and said he would shoot the first man that would renew the disturbance. The police were after the mate, but he had escaped.

Wm. N. Mathews was so severely lashed with a bowie knife, by Mary Pugh, in New Orleans, on the 2d inst., that he died in a short time. The woman was trying to persuade him to go home with her, which he seemed reluctant to do, when she drew a knife and stabbed him. Jealous and harsh treatment, at the moment, are said to have been the causes which led to the difficulty.

STEAMER REPUBLIC SUNK.—We learn that the steamer Republic struck a snag at Hurricane Island, a few days since, and sunk. She was a small stern wheel boat, on her way to Arkansas river, with a cargo of assorted merchandise from Pittsburgh. It was thought that the boat will prove a total loss.

LEFT A FORTUNE.—McCor-mick, publisher of the Catholic Telegraph in Cincinnati, has received news of the death of his father in Ireland, by which he comes into possession of a fortune worth from thirty to fifty thousand dollars. He goes out to Ireland soon.

The steamer Republic, recently sunk at Hurricane Island, is a total loss.

Mrs. Webster, widow of the late Professor, and her two daughters, sailed for Fayal from Boston, on the 11th inst., in the barque Ion.

The sectional controversy between Eastern and Western Virginia, relating to the basis of representation in the State Legislature, forms the chief issue in the Convention at Richmond. The West, superior in population, but paying less into the Treasury than the East, demands that the present system of representation on the mixed basis of population and property shall be changed, and that population alone shall constitute the basis. This is deprecated by the people of the East, who are unwilling to give the political control of the State into the hands of the Western people, who, owning but a few slaves, would not be likely to look upon that species of property with much favor, but might be disposed to burden it with heavy exactions in the shape of taxes.

The Convention has taken a recess for some weeks without having advanced much beyond the preliminary forms of organization. The symptoms of a warm contest, however, on the issue we have referred to, have already disclosed themselves, giving indications of a severe struggle which may shake the old Commonwealth to her foundations. The Richmond Republican, after a succinct outline of the positions of the respective parties of the East and the West, goes on to remark:

"Even a reader unacquainted with Virginia by personal observation might easily perceive, from this brief and imperfect sketch, that the Commonwealth is on the eve of very exciting events. There is material enough on both sides for the deepest passion, and there are abundant grounds to fear, that unless the question of basis be satisfactorily adjusted, Virginia is in danger of that terrible calamity, a division of the State. Even at the Convention of 1829, before the West had a majority of numbers, such a result was regarded by some of its representatives as sectional degradation; while the most conspicuous champion of the East, Mr. Benj. Watkins Leigh, declared substantially that a division of the State would be preferable to a government in which property should not be adequately protected. There is no doubt that the same feeling is still prevalent on both sides of the mountains, and that there are thousands, East and West, who, rather than give up all their demands, would prefer a division of the State. Such an event we should deprecate as a calamity beyond words to express. A dissolution of the Union of Virginia would be scarcely less terrible than a dissolution of the American Union. It would be even more painful in rendering asunder the ties of brotherhood, and dashing to the ground the cherished hopes of the former prosperity and power of a commonwealth most venerated and beloved by all her sons. It would place a free State upon the Western borders of Eastern Virginia; thus increasing the already swollen majority of the free States, in the national councils. If it would be dangerous to slave property to give Power to a Western majority of friends, it would be still more perilous to suffer those friends to be converted into enemies by the division of the State, and the establishment of the boundary of a free State in the immediate neighborhood of the large slave-holding population of Eastern Virginia."

As a measure of compromise it is suggested that the majority of numbers in the West might be respected, and the protection of property in the East be provided for, by placing the House of delegates upon the basis of white population only, and to let the compound basis of population and taxation remain for the organization of the Senate. This plan, it is said, was recommended by Ex-President Monroe in the Convention of 1829.

Mr. Daniel H. Rose, who crossed the plains to California during the summer of 1849, returned last Monday. We had the pleasure of a few minutes conversation with him. He left California on the 15th of Sept., and came by the way of the Isthmus. Mr. Rose says it will not do to judge of California by the news we receive through the California papers, as they see nothing but large lumps. He reports the Gallia boys, he had seen, as doing well; and as for himself he was perfectly satisfied, having done better than he could under any circumstances here. The cold, which was rather severe upon the natives when he arrived here, was rather disagreeable to him, coming as he did from only a few degrees north of the equator when at Panama.

Gallia Courier.

A REPRESENTATIVE IN LIMBO.—The Maysville Eagle, in noticing some of the cases before the last session of the Greenup (Ky.) Criminal Court, says:

Marcus Williams, indicted for having counterfeited money in possession, with intent to pass the same, gave bail for his appearance at a special criminal term, appointed expressly to try him, on the first Monday in December next. Williams is the Representative elect of Greenup county in the Kentucky Legislature, which is now in session. It is understood that he will not offer to take his seat before his trial under this indictment.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

HALIFAX, NOV. 15.

ENGLAND.—Since the sailing of the Atlantic, the general news is of little interest. The Church of England, through her Bishops and clergy, seconded by several of the leading gentlemen of the country, is calling for a penal enactment to extinguish the new title by the Roman Hierarchy. A deputation of clergy waited on the Bishop of Landdowne, on Friday, to present an address previously determined upon at Lyon College. The deputation were cordially received by the Bishop, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the nature of the address, and strongly urged that every parish prepare and forward an address to the Throne at this critical period. The Standard states, on high authority, that her Majesty was ready to receive this address of her loyal people, and ready to meet their uncompromising determination to resist this impudent interference of her authority.

FRANCE.—The appointment of Gen. Seram to the office of minister of war, has not led to a better understanding between the President and Gen. Changarnier. There have, in fact, been greater disputes than ever. Gen. Seram and Gen. Changarnier had a serious quarrel. The dismissing of Gen. Newmayer from his appointment as second in command, under Changarnier, and the difficulties arising therefrom has led to a Cabinet Council, at which the decree dismissing Newmayer, was re-committed, and a fresh decree issued appointing him to a higher command. The General having refused to accept the command tendered to him, he has had 48 hours granted him to consider the subject. Changarnier strongly urges him to accept the post.

It is said the Turkish Government has asked the good offices of the British and French Governments against the mercenary demands of the Austrian Cabinet.

Numerous arrests have been made of parties concerned in the lately discovered conspiracy at Lyons, which is said to have extensive ramifications.

Late advices from Algiers state that the cholera has reappeared there. The deaths in two days amounted to 150.

DENMARK.—Denmark too is not likely to accede to the proposal of a Danish and German commissioner to settle the difficulties of the Danish Question.

The Berlin Reformer denies that Prussian officers (in full uniform) are allowed to join the Schleswig Holsteiners. The London Times' Berlin correspondent, writes that nothing had occurred during the visible and external proceedings of the congress at Warsaw, to lessen the hope that the issue would be favorable to the continuance of peace.

AUSTRIA.—The correspondent of the London Times under date of Vienna Oct 27th states that public feeling was aroused, and that even the most apathetic go so far as to declare that they should have no objection to shoulder their muskets again. The morning Chronicle is informed that Austria will never yield on the Feudal Question. The German papers are occupied with detailing the movements of books to Cassel.

HESSIE CASSEL.—The German papers received on Wednesday, confirm the account representing the movements of the Austrian troops in support of the Bavarian force, which is about to enter the Electorate of Hesse.

A Telegraphic despatch of the 25th ultimo, states that in the course of Sunday night all the troops at Cassel received orders to leave that city, and that they are marching to Haynau. They will thus be in a position to join the Bavarians and Austrians as soon as they enter the Electorate.

A Telegraphic despatch of the 25th from Cassel, states that an army of Bavarian troops was hourly expected to enter the Electorate.

The Cologne contains Frankfort letters of the 29th ult., which state that the Hessian troops in Haynau, and the environs of Frankfort have been disbanded, and were compelled to give up their arms and accoutrements. The same paper states that the Elector and his ministers after protesting against the Bavarian invasion of the Electorate, have suddenly altered their views and given their consent to the entry into Hesse of the Bavarian army. That army was expected to arrive on the 30th inst.

Authentic information has been received of the result of the conference at Warsaw, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, but the Cologne Gazette contains a Telegraphic despatch from Berlin of the 30th ult., which states information had been received from Warsaw, according to which the Prussian proposals have been promptly declined.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 2d.

Breadstuffs are dull, and Flour, Wheat, and Corn are without change.

Provisions are generally dull.—Nothing doing in Beef or Pork. The stock of the latter article is very light. Bacon, with a light stock, is

in fair demand. Shoulders are in good supply. Lard firm, at previous rates.

Coffee quiet. Sugar transactions are limited, but prices are well sustained.

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Baring & Bro.'s Circular says the German buyers having withdrawn, and others being alarmed at the state of affairs on the continent, business is less active.

THE UNFORTUNATE RESULTS OF GAMING.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 11th inst., contains the following account of the unfortunate death of Michael Winn, a citizen of Pittsburgh, and well known on the Western waters as a steamboat clerk:

An unfortunate occurrence, resulting from the vice of gaming, occurred on the upward trip of the Amazonia. Michael Winn and a Dr. Crane had a slight difference at the card table, few words ensued, and Crane threw a portion of the cards in Winn's face. The captain here interfered and put a stop to further violence. Some time afterwards the difficulty was renewed.—The mate, hearing the quarrel, and fearing something serious might ensue, sought the captain; but before either officer could return to the belligerents, Crane had fired four shots at his unfortunate antagonist; and when the captain got to him, he was quietly leaning against the steps, smoking a cigar, and protested that he was uninjured, and that Crane's pistol contained nothing but powder. He grew weak, however, and was finally induced to retire to his room, but refused to submit to an examination of his person. He occasionally made his appearance at table. Dr. Crane left the boat at Cairo, and Mr. Winn died on board the Amazonia night before last, and was buried yesterday. From an inquest held upon the body, it was ascertained that four balls had entered the abdomen. We were not able to get more of the particulars, nor have we learned the tenor of the verdict of the jury charged with investigating the matter.

PIRATE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Her Majesty's ship Frolic was despatched from Malta on the 11th ult., in quest of a Greek pirate, said to have attacked and plundered, in the vicinity of Tripoli in Barbary, an Austrian vessel which had been found afterwards without a soul on board.

Mr. P. D. Lemon, on arriving here from Polkton, on Thursday night, in the cars, was robbed of \$115. He left the cars alone, and when near Ashcraft's mill, he was forcibly taken by three men and carried to an adjoining board yard, where the ruffians took the money from him.—Cin. Com.

CAVEIN AT NATCHES.—We take the following from the last number of the Concordia Intelligencer:

About a week since a most ruinous falling in of the bank took place on Water street, at Natches landing, by which the street was entirely cut off, and the buildings on the Carolan estate rendered untenable. The entire bank, including the whole width of the street sunk, without a moment's warning, to the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet, nearly on a level with the water in the river. The disaster has not only ruined the street, side-walk and all, but has rendered the buildings unsafe and useless. An ominous crack in the rear of the buildings shows that their sites are threatened, if not irrevocably doomed.

This is the third dangerous break in the bank which has occurred in Natches and its vicinity since the low water; one very destructive one near the steam saw mill of Andrew Brown, Esq., another opposite and below the steam saw mill of B. Cozzens, Esq.

The Tail of the Comet

Is forty degrees in length, but so thin in substance that stars are visible through it. The marvellous tales of some nostrum-mongers are nearly as long, and quite as easily seen through.

The proprietor of Dr. Guyott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, however, has no occasion to resort to such tales in order to attract public attention.

The actual cures performed by the article, wherever it is introduced, is the basis upon which the reputation of the remedy is founded, as the hundreds of certificates of renewed hopes—health and life, that are continually flowing in upon, will prove.

Humbugs may flourish for a time, but a remedy must possess rare medicinal virtues, to establish the reputation that Dr. Guyott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla has established wherever it has been used.

See advertisement, Nov 14

Of all diseases flesh is heir to, we say, deliver us from Consumption. She, with soft and stealthy steps, hurries the victim in a great many cases, into another world, with constant and flattering hopes of a speedy recovery.—There are an hundred different articles now offered to the public, as great cures for this dreaded malady, but none have we seen that is entitled to the confidence we give in Dr. Guyott's Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar. We have heard and seen its effects, and the certificates too, of some of the leading men in Cincinnati are appended to the pamphlet. If you have a cough, use this medicine. If you are fearful that this dreadful disease is preying at your vitals, delay not, but take this and use it. It will not harm you, if it should possibly do you no good.

See advertisement in another column.